Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 2, Vil is a modulation signal provided by the [0016] modulation signal source 6, V_{r1} is the sawtooth wave signal, and V_{o1} is the voltage between the gate terminal G and the drain terminal D of the FET 3. That is, Vol is a gate driving voltage of the FET 3. Io1 is a drain current of the FET 3, i.e. the driving current of the LED array 8. T is a cycle of the sawtooth wave signal V₁₁. In use, the modulation signal V_{il} is compared with the sawtooth wave signal V_{rl} in The comparator 2 outputs a positive high level signal when the the comparator 2. modulation signal V_{il} is lower than the sawtooth wave signal V_{rl} , and outputs a zero level signal when the modulation signal Vil is equal to or higher than the sawtooth wave signal V_{r1} . The FET 3 is turned on when the comparator 2 outputs a positive high level, and is turned off when the compare comparator 2 outputs a zero level signal. When the FET 3 is turned on, the power supply 7, the first current limiting resistor 4, the FET 3, the second current limiting resistor 5 and the LED array 8 cooperatively form a closed series loop. The closed series loop has a driving current passing through the LED array 8, in order to drive the LED array 8. When the FET 3 is turned off, the elose closed series loop is cut off, and there is no driving current flowing to the LED array 8.

Please replace paragraph [0017] with the following amended paragraph:

[0017] FIG 3 shows output waveforms of the comparator 2 when different modulation signals are generated. V_{i2} is another modulation signal different from the modulation signal V_{i1} . V_o is the output of the comparator 2, t_1 is an interval in which the modulation signal V_{i1} is higher than the sawtooth wave signal V_{r1} , and t_2

is an interval in which the modulation signal V_{i2} is higher than the sawtooth signal V₁. t₁ and t₂ are of course not equal, and having have the following relationship: if $V_{i2}=K^*\ V_{i1}$, then $t_2=K^*\ t_1$, which means a duty cycle of the output V_o of the comparator 2 is proportional to an amplitude of the modulation signal V_{i1} , V_{i2} . The output V_o of the comparator 2 is connected to the gate terminal G of the FET 3. The FET 3 is turned on if the comparator 2 outputs a high level signal, and the LED driving apparatus outputs a certain driving current. The FET 3 is turned off if the comparator 2 outputs a zero level signal, and there is no driving current. Therefore, an equivalent driving current, (i.e. an average value of output current) is proportional to the duty cycle of the output Vo of the comparator 2, and the duty cycle of the output V_o of the comparator 2 is proportional to the modulation signal V_{i1}, V_{i2}. Therefore the equivalent driving current is proportional to the amplitude of the modulation signal Vil, Vi2. In other words, linear changes of the modulation signal Vi1, Vi2 cause the driving current Io1 (shown in FIG. 2) to change linearly. Accordingly, the driving current Io1 can be precisely controlled according to need by adjusting the modulation signal V_{i1} , V_{i2} .